[illegible] 21
ہفتہ وار گیس پاس کی گفتگو — کہاں ہیں آپ ؟ [illegible]

پیغامبر
اسکاربرو (کینیڈا)
مدیر: سہیل اختر

MESSENGER
FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER

100 CARONIA SQUARE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO. CANADA M1B 2Z8

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[illegible]
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بھارت میں مسلمانوں کے حقوق کا تحفظ کیا جائے: رابطہ عالم اسلامی

سعودی عرب اور دوسرے مسلم ممالک اس سلسلے میں اپنا اثر رسوخ استعمال کریں۔ مسئلہ کشمیر اقوام متحدہ کی قراردادوں کے مطابق حل کیا جائے۔

یورپی اور اسلامی برادری افغان حریت پسندوں کی مدد کرے

عراق اور ایران جنگ بند کردیں، مکہ معظمہ میں منعقدہ اجلاس کی قراردادیں

اسلام آباد — رابطہ عالم اسلامی نے ... [illegible]

نواب بگٹی کی عطاء اللہ مینگل سے ٹیلیفون پر بات چیت

کوئٹہ — بلوچستان کے سابق وزیر اعلیٰ سردار عطاء اللہ مینگل نے جو لندن میں خود ساختہ جلاوطنی کی زندگی گزار رہے ہیں، ٹیلیفون پر نواب اکبر بگٹی سے بات چیت کی ... [illegible]

پروفیسر غفور احمد کو طلب کیا گیا ہے
سندھ کی بے چینی کا حل تلاش کیا جائے: سید منور حسن

کراچی — کالعدم جماعت اسلامی کے ... [illegible]

دنیا میں ہر ہفتے دفاع پر ۱۵ ارب ڈالر خرچ ہوتے ہیں اور ۳۰ بچے بھوک یا طبی امداد نہ ملنے سے ہلاک ہو جاتے ہیں

واشنگٹن — دنیا میں ہر ایک منٹ کے ... [illegible]

سندھ کی صورتحال بڑی حد تک جمہوریت معطل ہونے کا نتیجہ ہے: میاں طفیل

وڈیروں اور دیگر متمول افراد کو جمہوریت یا اسلام سے کوئی دلچسپی نہیں، بھارت سندھ میں مشرقی پاکستان جیسی صورتحال پیدا کرنا چاہتا ہے

صدر اور وزیر اعظم کے اختیارات کا تعین ذمہ دار سیاسی رہنماؤں کے مشورہ سے کیا جائے

لاہور — کالعدم جماعت اسلامی پاکستان کے امیر میاں طفیل محمد نے ... [illegible]

ستور گریزی کی بینائی جاتی رہی

لاہور — کالعدم پاکستان نیشنل پارٹی ... [illegible]

عبداللہ پٹھان کو پھانسی دیدی گئی

حیدرآباد — قتل کے ایک مجرم عبداللہ پٹھان کو آج سینٹرل جیل حیدرآباد میں پھانسی دیدی گئی ... [illegible]

پاکستان کی سرزمین سے افغانستان میں مسلح مداخلت نہیں کی جارہی ہے

اسلام آباد — پاکستان نے اس الزام کو بے بنیاد قرار دے کر مسترد کردیا ہے کہ اس کی سرزمین افغانستان کے خلاف مسلح ... [illegible]

میں قادیانی نہیں راسخ العقیدہ مسلمان ہوں
سکھر میں [illegible] کا اعلان

سکھر — [illegible]

برطانیہ کی علاقائی فوج میں تربیت پانے والے ایک پاکستانی محمد علی حیات

برطانیہ کی علاقائی فوج کے زیر تربیت افسروں میں ... [illegible]

کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز

۲۴ اکتوبر بروز پیر سے فروخت جاری ہے

اپنی بچت کی سرمایہ کاری کے لئے کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔ اس کی بہت سی وجوہات ہیں۔ کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز محفوظ سرمایہ کاری ہے، جس کی ضمانت حکومت کنیڈا دیتی ہے۔ وہ آپ کو مناسب شرح سود دیتی ہے اور جب بھی آپ کو رقم کی ضرورت ہو، آپ کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز بھنا سکتے ہیں۔

یہی وجہ ہے کہ لاکھوں کنیڈین، کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں۔ اس سال کے کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز کی چند خصوصیات یہ ہیں۔

پہلے سال کیلئے شرح سود ۹¼ فیصد ہوگی۔ اس کے علاوہ یہ ضمانت دی جاتی ہے کہ ہر صورت میں تکمیل مدت تک یعنی بقیہ چھ سالوں کے لئے شرح سود کسی بھی طور ۷ فیصد سے کم نہیں ہوگی آپ بانڈز کم سے کم ۱۰۰ ڈالر اور زیادہ سے زیادہ ۵۰،۰۰۰ ڈالر تک کا خرید سکتے ہیں۔

آپ چاہیں تو سود کی رقم ہر سال وصول کرلیں یا سود در سود حاصل کریں۔

آپ اپنے بانڈز خریدنے کے دو ماہ بعد بغیر سودی جرمانہ کے کسی بھی وقت بھنا سکتے ہیں۔

پچھلے کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز جسے آپ نے خریدا ہو اس سے متعلق اہم خبر

ایسے بانڈز جسے آپ نے ۱۹۸۲ء میں خریدا ہو، اس پر بھی یکم نومبر ۱۹۸۳ء ۹¼ فیصد سود ادا کیا جائے گا۔

یہ بھی ضمانت دی جاتی ہے کہ ایسے بانڈز پر تکمیلِ مدت تک شرح سود کسی بھی طور ۸½ فیصد سے کم نہیں ہوگا۔

ایسے کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز جو ۱۹۸۲ء سے پہلے خریدے گئے ہوں اور مدت کی تکمیل نہ ہوئی ہو، اس پر شرح سود، تکمیلِ مدت تک ۱۰½ فیصد سالانہ سے کسی طور کم نہ ہوگا۔

آپ کو چاہئے کہ آپ اپنے بانڈز کو دیکھیں کہ کہیں یہ سیریز ۲۹ کا تو نہیں جو ۱۹۷۴ء میں جاری کیا گیا تھا۔ ایسے بانڈز یکم نومبر ۱۹۸۳ء کو مدت کی تکمیل کرلینگے اور ایسے بانڈز پر تکمیلِ مدت کے بعد نقد بونس ادا کیا جائے گا۔

کنیڈا سیونگ بانڈز کے متعلق مزید معلومات آپ اپنے بینک سے یا وہاں سے جہاں آپ سرمایہ کاری کراتے ہیں، حاصل کرسکتے ہیں۔ یا اپنے نوکری کی جگہ دریافت کریں۔ کنیڈا سیونگز بانڈز کو جلد از جلد خریدنے کی کوشش کریں کیونکہ نئے جاری کردہ کنیڈا سیونگز بانڈز کی فروخت کسی بھی وقت ختم ہو سکتی ہے

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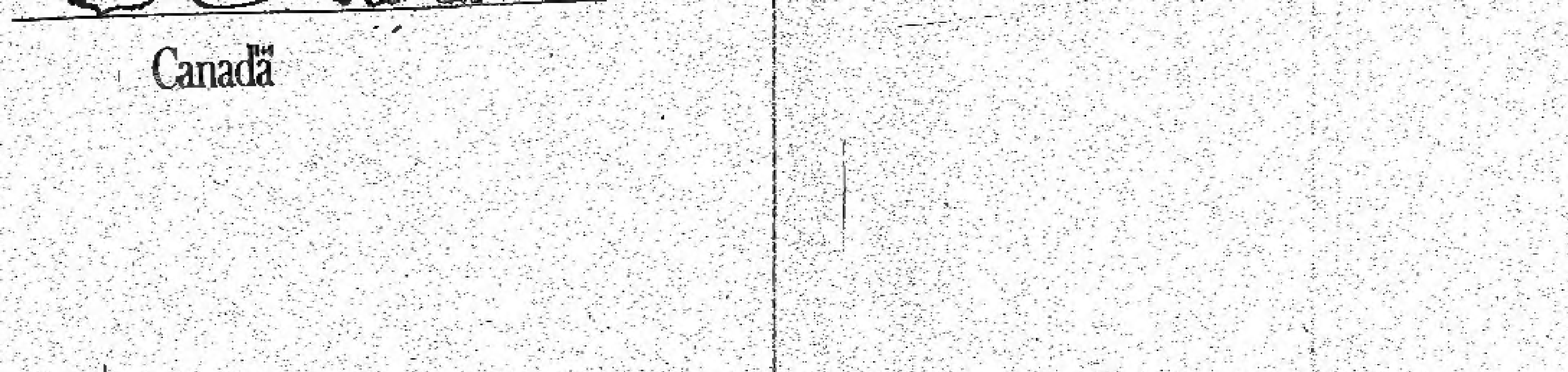

Canadä

پیغامبر
THE MESSENGER
جہاں بینی مری فطرت ہے لیکن کسی جمشید کا ساغر نہیں میں
پبلشر و ایڈیٹر: سہیل اختر

بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

ملکی دفاع کے تقاضے

امریکی وزیر دفاع کیسپر وائن برگر نے اپنے حالیہ دورۂ پاکستان کے دوران وزیر دفاع جناب علی احمد تالپور اور جنرل ضیاء الحق سے طویل ملاقات کے دوران امریکہ کی جانب سے پاکستان کو تین ارب ۲۰ کروڑ ڈالر کی فوجی امداد پر تبادلہ خیال کیا۔ اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ پاک امریکہ تعلقات اور پاکستان کی دفاعی ضروریات کا جائزہ بھی لیا گیا۔ یہ بات یقین سے کہی جا سکتی ہے کہ امریکہ کو پاکستان کے مخصوص جغرافیائی اور سیاسی محل وقوع کی اہمیت اور خطے کی صورت حال کا اور زیادہ احساس اور ادراک ہو گیا ہے امریکی وزیر دفاع نے یقین دہانی کرائی ہے کہ ریگن انتظامیہ امریکی کانگرس پر زور دے گی کہ پاکستان کو امداد فراہم کرنے کے لئے جس رقم کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے وہ کسی تاخیر کے بغیر پاکستان کو فراہم کر دی جائے کیونکہ ایک سپر طاقت اور پاکستان کا ہمسایہ ملک پاکستان اور امریکہ کے تعلقات میں غلط فہمیاں پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے۔

حقیقت یہ ہے کہ پاکستان جنوبی ایشیا میں امن، صلح اور دوستی کے خیر سگالی جذبات بڑھانے کا حامی ہے۔ اور پاکستان غیر جانبداری کے اصول پر استقامت سے عمل پیرا ہے۔ تاہم افغانستان میں روس کی موجودگی سے ایک نیا خطرہ پاکستان کے دروازے تک آ پہنچا ہے۔ تاہم پاکستان امریکہ کے ساتھ کسی دفاعی معاہدے میں منسلک ہونے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ اور نہ ہی پاکستان اپنی سرزمین پر امریکہ کو دوبارہ فوجی اڈے قائم کرنے کی اجازت دے گا۔ جیسا کہ ماضی میں روس محض اس لئے پاکستان سے برہم رہا کہ پاکستان نے امریکہ کو اپنی سرزمین فوجی مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کرنے کی اجازت دے رکھی تھی۔

پاکستانی عوام اور حکومت اس بات پر ایمان رکھتی ہے کہ ملک کا دفاع اور آزادی کی حفاظت کسی غیر ملکی امداد سے نہیں کی جا سکتی یہ فریضہ پاکستان کے ساڑھے آٹھ کروڑ عوام ہی سرانجام دے سکتے ہیں۔ تاہم پاکستان کو اپنے دفاعی استحکام کے لئے جدید فوجی ساز و سامان کی ضرورت ہے۔ اسی اصول کی بنیاد پر پاکستان نے امریکہ سے اقتصادی امداد اور اسلحہ کی خریداری کا سمجھوتہ کیا ہے۔ ماضی کے واقعات سے ہمیں سبق ملا ہے کہ آزادی اور قومی سلامتی کا انحصار کسی دوسری قوم یا صرف اسلحہ کے انبار پر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ قومی یک جہتی اور بیداری سے ہی تمام بیرونی عناصر اور خطرات پر قابو پایا جا سکتا ہے۔

سچی باتیں

(از مولانا عبدالماجد دریابادی مرحوم)

راجپوتانہ کے ملک میں ایک قدیم خود مختار ریاست سرودہی کی ہے راجپوتوں کا چوہان خاندان حکمران، وسیع لیکن زیادہ تر غیر آباد رقبہ قریب دو لاکھ کے آبادی، ۱۵ ضرب توپ کی سلامی ۲۳ جنوری ۱۹۳۶ء کو ہندوستان کی ایک غیر مسلم مشہور نیوز ایجنسی خبر دیتی ہے کہ مہاراج نے ۲۰ سال کی عمر میں کل ۲۲ جنوری کو وفات پائی اہلکاران ریاست چاہتے تھے کہ جلانے پھونکنے کے لیے (ہندو مذہب کے مطابق) نعش کو مرگھٹ لے جائیں لیکن متوفی کا وصیت نامہ نکل آیا اس میں یہ درج تھا کہ میں نے اسلام قبول کر لیا ہے اور میری تجہیز و تکفین مسلمانوں کی طرح ہو نعش اسی بحث و گفتگو میں کل سے آج تک پڑی رہی اور آج دہلی میں بالآخر مسلمانوں ہی کے قبرستان میں دفن کی گئی ــــ

انا للہ و انا الیہ راجعون۔ اللھم اغفر لہ وارحمہ

واقعہ اپنی نوعیت میں بالکل انوکھا اور بے مثال! نہیں ملتی جلتی صورتیں اور بھی پیش آتی رہتی ہیں مولانا تھانوی مولانا محمد قاسم (بانی دارالعلوم دیوبند) کے حوالہ سے روایت فرماتے تھے کہ میں نے ایک بار خواب میں اپنے وطن کے ایک مہاجن (ساہوکار) کو جنت میں دیکھا حیرت ہوئی۔ خواب ہی میں میں نے اس سے پوچھا کہ تم ہندو تھے یہ تو جنت ہے، تم یہاں کیسے؟ اس نے جواب دیا میاں صاحب آپ لوگوں کو پتہ نہ چلا میں نے اسلام قبول کر لیا تھا مسلمان ہو کر ہی جنت پہنچا ہوں ــــ حکیم عبدالکریم خاں رحیم (اڈیٹر خرقہ) گورکھپور روایت ایک عرب کے حوالہ سے بیان کرتے تھے کہ ان کو جنت کا رؤیا ہوا اور اسی میں انھوں نے ایک محل منشی نولکشور (ہندی) مالک مطبع نول کشور) کا دکھایا گیا، منشی جی اس وقت زندہ تھے عرب صاحب یہ خواب دیکھ کر ان کی زیارت کے مشتاق متعقد ہو کر ہندوستان (لکھنؤ) آئے منشی جی تھے تو مسلمان علماء و صالحین کے بڑے ہی معتقد و خدمت گزار اور اشاعت قرآن (وعلوم قرآن) کے عاشق۔ کلام مجید وغیرہ کی طباعت کا کام صرف مسلمان پریس مینوں سے لیتے اور انھیں بھی باقاعدہ وضو کرا کر۔ عجب کیا جو در پردہ قبول اسلام کر کے مورد الطاف ہو چکے ہوں۔

مسلمان کی موت بھی کیسی قابل رشک موت ہوتی ہے! زندگی تو خیر مومن و کافر سب کی ایک موٹی ظاہری یکسانیت کے ساتھ کٹ جاتی ہے اور جو آنکھیں صرف سطحی نظر رکھتی ہیں انھیں دونوں زندگیوں کے درمیان کوئی خاص فرق ہی نظر نہیں آتا، لیکن مسلمان کی موت تو ایک نمایاں امتیاز رکھتی ہے کیسے خوش قسمت ہیں وہ انسان جو دنیا میں جس طرح بھی جیئے لیکن بہرحال رخصت ہوئے اللہ کے علم میں مسلمان ہی ہو کر ان کی روح اس کی شہادت دیتی ہوئی اور ان کی زبان اسی کے نام کا کلمہ پڑھتی ہوئی!

ایک شخص

ایک شخص جھوٹ بولنے میں جواب نہ رکھتا تھا اور اس معاملے میں اسے غیر معمولی شہرت حاصل تھی۔ ایک دن اسے ایک بے صورت بوڑھی عورت کسی تقریب میں ملی۔ اس عورت کو جب یہ معلوم ہوا کہ شہر کا مشہور ترین جھوٹا بھی اس تقریب میں موجود ہے تو وہ اس سے ملی اور [illegible] بیٹے! کیا تم وہی شخص ہو جس کے جھوٹ بولنے کا دور دور شہرہ ہے؟"

جھوٹے نے نہایت ادب سے تعظیم بجا لایا اور جواب دینے کے بجائے کہنے لگا "محترمہ! عجیب و غریب بات یہ ہے کہ میں آپ کو دیکھ کر اس حیرت کا شکار ہو گیا ہوں۔ آپ کی یہ عمر اور اس بلا کا حسن۔ میں قسم کھا سکتا ہوں کہ میں نے آپ جیسی حسین عورت اپنی زندگی میں نہیں دیکھی۔"

بوڑھی عورت کے ہونٹوں پر مسکراہٹ کھیلنے لگی، بولی "یہ دنیا والے بھی کتنے عجیب اور جھوٹے ہیں جو اچھے خاصے سچے آدمی کو خواہ مخواہ بدنام کرتے ہیں اور میرا تو اس پر ایمان ہے کہ جو دوسروں کو جھوٹا کہے وہ خود ہی جھوٹا ہے۔"

کرنیں

محمد ریاض ــــ
ہر چیز کے لئے ایک وقت مقرر کر دیا گیا ہے۔ جو اس دنیا میں آیا ہے اسے لوٹ کر بھی جانا ہے۔ کوئی جلد جدا ہوتا ہے اور کوئی دیر سے، جدائی بہرحال جدائی ہوتی ہے جس کا دکھ مدتوں رہتا ہے۔

ایم عارف کیانی ــــ
آنسو بہت گراں ہوتے ہیں وہ جو رویا کرتے ہیں اس لئے نہیں روتے کہ ان کے پاس آنسوؤں کی بہتات ہوتی ہے بلکہ وہ دکھ ہوتے ہیں جو رلایا کرتے ہیں۔

محمد صدیق راٹھ ــــ
اے دوست! شاہراہ حیات بہت لمبی اور پُرپیچ ہے۔ تنہا چلتے چلتے پاؤں میں چھالے پڑ گئے ہیں، قطرہ قطرہ لہو ٹپک رہا ہے ڈر ہے کہیں تھک کر ہمت نہ ہار دوں، منزل نہ کھو جائے۔ مجھے راہ دکھلا دو تاں سیدھی اور سچی راہ کہ آنکھ بند کر کے قدم بڑھاؤں تو منزل کو خود سے نزدیک پاؤں۔

ایم صادق ملک ــــ
کسی ملک کو ہرگز غلام نہیں بنایا جا سکتا تاوقتیکہ خود اس ملک کے باشندے حملہ آور کی معاونت کریں۔ لقمان کا قول ہے کہ لوہے کا کلہاڑا لکڑی کے جنگل سے ایک چھال تک نہیں اتار سکتا جب تک اس کے ساتھ خود لکڑی کا دستہ شامل نہ ہو۔

محمود حسین جیلی ــــ
... اور ذائقے کی کسوٹی صرف زبان ہی نہیں آنکھ بھی ذائقہ محسوس کرتی ہے۔ دل بھی کرتا ہے، سینہ بھی کرتا ہے، ناک بھی کرتی ہے۔ اور کان بھی کرتے ہیں۔ مساموں کی زبان ہوتی ہے۔ اندر باہر جو کچھ بھی آدمی کے پاس ہے سب کی زبانیں ہوتی ہیں۔ اور سب اپنی بساط کے مطابق ذائقہ محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ کہے جانے والے لفظوں کا بھی ایک ذائقہ ہوتا ہے۔

ایم انور ملک ــــ
سب اچھے ہوتے ہیں: صرف انسان کا مقدر خراب ہوتا ہے۔ دیکھا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ ایک جن کا نام ہے۔ وہ خونخوار ہوتا ہے، اس کے بڑے بڑے نوکیلے دانت ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کے ہاتھوں میں رنگ برنگے خوبصورت پھولوں کا گلدستہ ہوتا ہے جس کے خلاف ہو جاتا ہے اسے اپنے دانت چبھو دیتا ہے، اور جس پر مہربان ہو جائے اس پر پھولوں کی پتیاں نچھاور کر دیتا ہے۔

گل رخ ــــ
زندگی ایک سربستہ راز ہے۔ اسے سمجھنے کے لئے ایک زندگی کی ضرورت ہے۔ عمر کی پختگی کے ساتھ ساتھ زندگی کی حقیقت واضح ہوتی جاتی ہے۔ زندگی کے کٹھن مرحلوں سے گزر کر ہی کامیاب زندگی کی طرف رخ کیا جاتا ہے۔ ورنہ حیران مشکلوں اور دشواریوں سے گھبرا کے اسے کبھی بھی اپنی منزل نہیں مل پاتی۔

عاصم ــــ
میں نے حسن کی خاطر جان دی۔ مگر قبر میں بھی چین نہ ملا۔ ساتھ کی قبر میں ایسا شخص تھا جس نے سچ کی خاطر جان دی تھی۔

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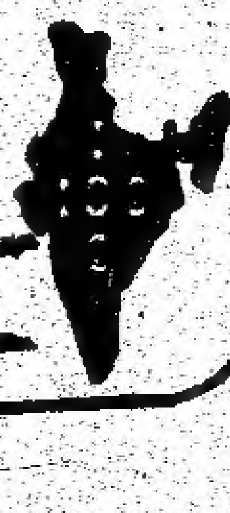

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INDIAN SCENE

Saner Indians slate interference

NEW DELHI: Saner elements in India continue to criticise the Indian ruling elite and hawkish elements in the Congress Party, as well as a section of the Indian Press, for crying hoarse to magnify the incidents of violence in Sind, in complete disregard of international principles of non-interference in others' internal affairs.

There have appeared several letters in "Times of India" in response to an article published by the paper advocating the "cause of democracy in Pakistan".

One V.M. Krishnatray from New Delhi taking exception to the comments offered by the writer said: "The movement in Pakistan is local in character and confined to Sind only. The agitation has not evoked even a whimper from Baluchistan, NWFP and the all-important Punjab".

V.K. Patni of Beawar (Rajasthan), in his letter to the editor, said "Mrs. Gandhi's statement is a clear case of intervention. How the Government is to be run in Pakistan is a matter to be decided exclusively by the people of Paksitan. If Mrs. Gandhi's concern for democracy is so great, why did she keep silent on the happenings in Poland."

A.K. Jain of New Delhi was also highly critical of Indian intellectuals for their support to Mrs. Gandhi's statement on Pakistan. His letter described the situation in India in these words: "The biggest gift of democracy to this nation is immunity from law to the biggest, the corrupt, the (Indian) dishonest and even smugglers most of them masquerading in the garb of a politician.

Similarly, nothing has been done to improve the status of the poor and the downtrodden in India. So why should be the Prime Minister of this country advise the rulers in Pakistan what brand of Government they should have."

The rhetoric has also stirred indignation among the Muslims of India. One Wajihuddin from Dolatganj has given vent to his feelings by saying: "While advocating the cause of democracy in Pakistan, Mr. Jain should desist from pricking at the sentiments of millions of Muslims in India, who ... want to bury the hatchet and live in peace with all."—APP.

Indira's talk unethical

ISLAMABAD: A former Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. C.S. Jha, has expressed 'sense of disquiet' over the recent statements by the Indian Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in support of the self-styled MRD's agitation in Pakistan.

Writing under the column 'Viewpoints' of New Delhi-based Indian weekly, 'The Spokesman', in its Sept. 26 issue, Mr. Jha said the statements were of 'questionable wisdom' and did not conform to the diplomatic propriety of 'S to-State relations'.

The former Foreign Secretary referred in this connection to the recent disturbances in Sri Lanka, another neighbour of India, where Indian nationals were affected. Still, the Indian Government scrupulously avoided any interference or intervention in Sri Lanka's internal affairs.

In the case of Pakistan, however, 'no Indian nationals were involved' and the Indian policy of interference was obviously uncalled for.

Mr. Jha said any official expression and sympathy for those agitating in Pakistan should be weighed against the longer term good of the subcontinent, which requires peace and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

"This is all the more necessary now because in the last two years India-Pakistan relations have shown a marked improvement. Any action by either country that makes the other feel that it is supporting dissident or anti-Government movements on its soil, will destabilize relations and set the clock back, he remarked.

Mr. Jha added: "However much one may regret the happenings in Pakistan and irrespective of where one's sympathies may lie, we should leave Pakistan's problems to be resolved by Pakistanis themselves, just as the latter should leave us alone to solve our current problems, such as in Punjab. The fact that India is currently the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement of which Pakistan is a member enjoins on it an even greater measure of caution than would normally be the case, in expressing itself on events in Pakistan".—APP.

Arms shop robbed in Hyderabad

HYDERABAD: An arms and ammunition shop in the Cantonment area has been robbed by three armed men, armed with stengun and revolvers, in broad day-light.

The armed men, driving a dark brown Toyota Corolla, without number plate, arrived at the shop at 4 p.m. One of them took position at the entrance while the other two robbed the arms shop of 13 revolvers, two shot-guns, 640 bullets and about 250 cartriges and sped away. The news created panic and several shopkeepers closed their shops. The shop was located hardly 200 meters from Cantt. Police Station.—PPI.

Anarchy in E. Punjab: Police lose credibility

NEW DELHI: Police have lost their credibility trying to deal with the current "anarchy" in East Punjab as cases of murder, bank robbery and other acts of violence take place every day, a leading politician said.

Many commentators in New Delhi share this opinion, expressed by Punjabi Party President MBS Danewalia, an independent figure neither partial to the extremist Sikh separatists nor the ruling Congress Party.

Four people, two top police officials, a doctor and a Hindu monk, were assassinated this week in broad day-light by Sikh youths on motorcycles in various places in the north-western state.

In nine months, 14 policemen have been murdered and according to Akali Dal leaders who are struggling for Punjab autonomy, 143 Sikh militants have been killed by police.

In a series of hold-ups of local banks, extremists have made off with more than Rs. 150,000 ($ 15,000) within a few weeks.

Meanwhile, in Chandigarh the administrative capital of Punjab, the Government has been holding a non-stop 24-hour meeting to stop the un-precedented wave of violence.

Chief Minister Darbara Singh who himself was the target of two grenade attacks in recent months, made an emergency trip to New Delhi to consult the Federal Government, Press reports said.—AFP.

Indira's N.Y. visit a failure—Indian papers

NEW DELHI: Several Indian newspapers have described the current visit of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to New York as Indian Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, as lacking much of success.

In its editorial captioned: "A mission to nowhere" leading English daily the "Times of India" said, "her critics would say that she is trying to cast herself in a role of a world leader in order to make political gains at home." Indeed there is no reason why she should not seek either such a role or such an advantage. But if she in fact has made such a calculation, it does not look as if she had made much of success.

The Paper said Mrs. Indira Gandhi must have known all this when she planned her present initiative and began urging other world leaders to come to New York. She must have been equally aware of the un-pleasent reality that the Non-Aligned Movement did not possess much of a clout. Many of its members were too poor and too weak as States to count for much in our harsh times and the Movement as a whole had failed to promote co-operation among fellow members. This reality of ineffectiveness of the Movement was pressed home when only a relatively small number of Heads of State or Government agreed to meet in New York. Why did then she persist in his effort? Perhaps having taken the lead, she could not retrace her steps without loss of face, the Paper wrote.—APP.

5 injured: Sikh groups clash

NEW DELHI: Five priests were injured, two seriously, when two rival groups of the Sikh Akali Dal political party clashed inside a Sikh shrine here, Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Trouble broke out when nearly 400 Sikhs of an Akali faction attacked the shrine's office, a spokesman for the shrine management committee alleged.

Telephone lines were cut and in an hour-long brawl, swords, knives and spears were freely used, PTI said.

A complaint to police said the trouble-makers included Sikh extremists from the north Indian state of Punjab, where Sikhs are pursuing a protracted campaign for the economic religious and political autonomy.

PTI said that one faction had called a meeting at the shrine, but had been denied permission by the management.

Indira adopting double standards —VAJPAYEE

NEW DELHI: Indian National Democratic Alliance comprising Bhartiya Janata Party and Lok Dal has charged Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who hit out at the West for adopting double standards, with doing the same.

Chaudhry Charan Singh and Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee told a Press conference in Jaipur that Mrs. Gandhi did not speak a word when foreign troops repressed the local people in Afghanistan, but thought it proper to comment on recent happenings in Pakistan which was against the diplomatic norms.

The National Democratic Alliance leaders also held Mrs. Gandhi guilty of inviting Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of India' by writing a letter to the Soviet President and sending it through a member of the Communist Party of India.

Opposition rally in Delhi

The Lok Dal and the Bharatia Janata Party organised a joint rally in New Delhi under the banner of the National Democratic Alliance, says a radio report.

According to AIR, Mr. Vajpayee pleaded for more financial powers to states. Referring to Punjab, he said a solution must be found without delay. Mr. Charan Singh criticised the Government policies.

Nepalese weekly slates Indian policy

ISLAMABAD: 'Saptahik Mancha' an influential weekly of Nepal has condemned the interventionist policy of India.

In an editorial, the weekly pointed out that recent events in the Sub-continent were a matter of concern for all countries of the region. Continuing, the weekly said, on the pretext of expressing sympathy and repecting the aspirations of the people, India has started interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. This attitude on the part of India violates not only norms governing international relations, but also the U. N. charter'.

The paper said, adding: 'India has forgotten that other nations are as sensitive about their sovereignty, and territorial integrity as it itself is. India has thus openly interfered in the internal affairs of small nations like Sri Lanka and Pakistan. This is indicative of its hegemonistic approach. Countries of South Asia are, therefore, compelled to do by India's intentions'.

The editorial further said: 'Will India tolerate it if Pakistan supports the secessionist movement in Punjab on the same humanitarian grounds on which India has extended moral support to the anti Government movement in Pakistan. Will India keep quiet if China, or, for that matter, Burma, helps movements in Manipur and Nagaland in the same way as India has supported the separatist movement in Sri Lanka?"

Can India accept Bangladesh's intereference in relation to Assam? If not, India has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries on the pretext of certain events' the weekly concluded.—APP.

Indira condones Soviets

The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has regretted that Pakistan has moved ahead of India because of the supply of superior weapons from the United States, report AIR.

She said in 'meet the Press', over NBC TV that Pakistan was getting economic assistance side by side with military aid.

Answering a question whether India is contemplating to buy $1 billion worth of arms from the United States, Mrs. Gandhi said that she does not think so. To a question on super Power presence in the Indian Ocean, Mrs. Gandhi said that the U.S. nuclear base at Diego Garcia adds to the tension.

On the State of Indo-American relations, Mrs. Gandhi said the two countries have fairly good ties, however, there are problems, one being Tarapur which has not been fully sorted out. She rejected the assessment of the questioner that the Non-aligned Movement adopted double standards.

APP adds from New York: Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, declared that Soviet troops in Afghanistan were of no threat to any country.

Russian arms for India

As part of its military agreement with Moscow, Delhi, according to latest reports, is to receive 50 Soviet-built transport planes by the end of the year. "The Statesman" of India has di[illegible]sed that another 45 AN-32 transport planes would be assembled in India in the continuing plan to modernise India's fleet. Only the other day it was reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to supply to India advanced missiles and improved versions of MIG aircraft. The "International Defence Review" recently revealed that as a result of the visit of the Indian Defence Minister to the Soviet Union an agreement has been reached between Delhi and Moscow enabling the former to build MIG-29 and MIG-31 aircraft far ahead of F-16 and Mirage-2000 in fighting ability. Also on offer from the Soviet Union is an AWACs aircraft for long-range high-flying reconnaissance. At the same time, it is said, Moscow has indicated its willingness to transfer the technology used in the armour of T-72 tanks which is highly classified. Moscow has taken no less interest in building India's naval strength: Moscow is supplying an advanced version of foxtrot class submarines and three more destoryers with a more sophisticated fire control system. The military collaboration between India and the Soviet Union is of long standing and one estimate has it that todate Moscow has supplied Delhi arms with the total value of 20 billion dollars.

The Soviet Union is India's principal but not the only source of supply of arms. India has got Jaguars from U.K. and has negotiated the purchase of Mirage-2000s from France and submarines from West Germany. The Indian Defence Secretary recently toured a number of European countries to look for an airborne warning and control system. Among the systems examined was the British aerospace Nimrod aircraft modified for early warning and surveillance. India and Britain have also discussed the possibilities of co-operation in the manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) which would serve the needs of the Indian Air Force in the 1980s. All this is in addition to the massive indigenous arms manufacturing capacity that India has developed over the last 30 years. Soon to join India's formidable arsenal is the Main Battle Tank (MBT) which is being developed at the Adi Tank Factory in Madras and has already undergone field trials. MBT is one of the most advanced battle tanks in the world today. India is the largest country in the region, and faces no threat from any of its sub-continental neighbours. This naturally raises the question: why is India arming itself at such a furious pace? India's arms build-up, out of all proportion to its apparent defence needs, cannot but create doubts in the neighbours' minds about its intentions in the region. They already feel threatened and insecure and will increasingly do so as India further adds to its military strength under the overall Soviet umbrella. In such a situation Pakistan, or for that matter any other regional State, has no option but to acquire additional defence equipment to look after its security. In going about this task Pakistan depends on friends who agree with it that it has a positive stabilising role to play in a tense, volatile region.

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ایسے والدین کی ضرورت سے چشم پوشی نظر یا ہو سکتا ہے کہ بچوں کی خاطر ہر سال ہزاروں والدین ایسے
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انہیں رہنے کی جگہ ہو اور زندگی کے کٹھن راستے پر کوئی ان کا سہارا ہو تاکہ انہیں اس قابل بنایا جا سکے کہ وہ اپنی فیملی میں
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Weinberger

(Continued from page 1)

of latest weapons to India by the Soviet Union and also with the presence of sophisticated Soviet weapons in Afghanistan, the United States felt the urgency of modernising Pakistan's armed forces with latest weapons.

He said that his country was trying to provide Pakistan with advanced weapons. "We don't have anything much more advanced than the F-16s, he remarked.

A correspondent asked him that with the violations of Pakistan territory by Karmal planes repidly increasing and reaching the four figure mark would he suggest shooting down an Afghan plane in the event of another serious violation.

The Defence Secretary said he did not answer hypothetical questions, but the most recent bombing of Pakistani territory by Afghan planes was a serious violation and there was no way it could be called an accidental violation. Any more serious violations like this would certainly compound the problem. Deliberate violations of that kind, he noted, were fully in keeping with the latest Soviet policy. In this connection, he mentioned the downing of the Korean plane.

Mr. Weinberger agreed with a correspondent as to the brutality of Russians in such acts and said by the shooting of Korean plane and by deliberate bombing of Pakistani villages, the Russians had suffered on account of moral grounds and public opinion was building up against them. It had become very clear that the world did not like this behaviour. This was amply demonstrated in the United Nations debates and meetings of several air associations.

Asked if the Reagan Administration contributed to the Carter Doctrine regarding the security of the Gulf region, he said there had not been any change in the policy of American Administration before or after Carter Doctrine with respect to the Gulf Security.

As to the prospects of a political solution to the Afghan question, Mr. Weinberger said United States supported the United Nations effort to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan question. As a member of the United Nations, the United States very much hoped that these efforts would succeed.

Asked what was the reaction of American Government to interference in Pakistan's internal affairs by India, Mr. Weinberger said his Government's reaction depended on course upon what individual statements were made and what options taken. America did not interfere in the internal affairs of any country, including Pakistan. He thought Pakistan was fully capable of taking care of any such problems which might be construed as interference in its internal affairs. He said he would offer no more comments on this question.

When a correspondent asked him to comment on the internal situation in Pakistan, an obvious reference to the self-styled movement for restoration of democracy, Mr. Weinberger replied that he would not comment on internal problems of Pakistan. But assuming there were any problems, he thought President Zia was fully capable of making any comments that seemed to him to be appropriate under the circumstances.

When an American correspondent asked him if he was aware of past and present anti-American feelings in Pakistan, Mr. Weinberger said anti-American feelings had been taking place at great many places round the world. What Americans had to bear in mind was what the majority of a people felt about them and what positions their Governments were taking in such situations.

L.B. polls

(Continued from page 1)

illusioned with them and do not have any wishful thinking about the aims of their leadership. The people are convinced once for all that their thoughts and actions cannot bring the people or the country any good. The agitational activities encouraged and approved by some politicians recently have proved beyond doubt that people are hundred per cent correct in rejecting the calls of these politicians to rally round them. Nevertheless, the people, being politically conscious, are prepared to accept and follow any of the political leadership, whether it emerges from the new aspirants or belongs to the old lot, who can prove their worth in adopting a truly patriotic and constructive course and are not in any manner against the ideology and integrity of Pakistan.

The government has, by its firm stand against the politics of disruption and those who encourage it, greatly strengthened the hands of the people in rejecting such elements. They, as usual, had tried to behave as if they were the prospective rulers in order to hoodwink and terrorise the people as well as to create a difficult situation for the authorities by giving the wrong impression that they had backing of the masses. But the fact is that neither have the authorities been shaken, nor have the people given them any support, because they don't have any constructive programme.

The only right course for political leaders—and the saner among them fully realise it—is to adopt the constructive path of democratic evolution as set by the present Government and approved by the people. The local body polls were the first step on this path. While the people realise the gravity of the situation—in view of what is happening around Pakistan—and have given full support to the Government in its efforts to strengthen the country and bring economic and political stability to it, the so-called politicians, who claim to lead the masses, must also see the situation in its true perspective. The country comes first; survival is our supreme concern. Only that system can be, and should be, adopted which strengthens the country and only such course should be adopted as makes the smooth establishment of such a system possible. After broad-based consensus and well-considered views of specially set up committees, the Government has given a formula for evolving an Islamic democratic system. It is the national duty of all to make the evolution of this system a success, in order to put the country on the path of unity, progress and strength.—Lahore.

Zia

(Continued from page 1)

stabilise Lebanon and enable it to exert its own authority it would be a source of stability in the region itself.

The President reiterated Pakistan's position on the Middle East problem and its support to the Arab cause. He said a solution to the problem could be found only if Israel decided to live in peace with its neighbours and the United States supported that policy.

During the course of the 40-minute interview, the President was also asked by the American correspondents to comment on the situation in Sind. The President told them there had been some isolated incidents, not of agitation but of violence, in two or three districts of the Province. He said those events were of a minor nature but the foreign media had made a "mountain out of this mole-hill."

Refuting the contention that the incidents were part of a movement for the restoration of democracy, the President wondered how could democracy be restored by disrupting the electoral procedure envisaged for that very purpose. He said the movement, which was purely for creating violence and law and order situation, was limited to only a few parts of the Province. It had been generated by the defunct People's Party which felt isolated and deprived and could see no reason other than violence. "It is a sheer third-rate attempt of creating violence and embarrassing the Government and winning more sympathy abroad than they could get here. This is exactly what it is", he remarked.

In reply to another question, the President again categorically stated that he did not envisage any role for the army in the future political set-up other than the one that is played by Armed forces throughout the world. He said in the Pakistani environment, Armed Forces had to maintain not only the security of borders but also the country's internal unity and act as a force for national cohesion.

The President further said that continuity in the policies of the Government, political stability and participation of the people in the affairs of the State were the main objectives which he hoped to achieve by March 1985, when the entire process of handing over power in a peaceful manner to the elected representatives of the people would be completed.—APP.

اگر آپ اونٹاریو میں کسی جائیداد
کے مالک ہیں یا کرایہ دار، تو آپ کو اونٹاریو
کے نئے پلاننگ ایکٹ
کی کاپی ضرور حاصل کرنی چاہیئے۔

یکم اگست سے اونٹاریو کے نئے
پلاننگ ایکٹ پر عمل شروع ہو چکا
ہے۔ اس لئے، اگر آپ کسی جائیداد
کے کرایہ دار ہوں یا مالک، یہ آپ
کے لئے مفید ہے کہ پلاننگ ایکٹ کو
منگوا کر اس کا مطالعہ کریں۔
کیا آپ کو علم ہے، مثال کے
طور پر یہ میونسپلٹی کی ذمہ داری ہے
کہ زوننگ کے قانون کو تبدیل کرنے سے پہلے
وہ عوام کو مطلع کرے؟ اور ایکٹ کے تحت
آپ کو اپیل کرنے کا پورا حق ہے؟
اور آپ کے ملحق زمین پر یا آپ کی گلی
میں کسی جائیداد پر کوئی تبدیلی لانی مقصود ہو
تو آپ کو اطلاع دینی لازمی ہے۔

اس ایکٹ کے تحت میونسپلٹی کی ذمہ داری ہے
کہ کسی علاقہ میں تبدیلی سے پہلے وہاں پر رہنے
والوں کی رضامندی کا خیال رکھا جائے۔
ایکٹ کو سمجھنا اتنا ہی آسان ہے جتنا درج
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Sohail Akhtar

THE MESSENGER

FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER

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Relations with U.S. realistic: Strong Pakistan to stabilise region: PPP responsible for Sind unrest—Zia

RAWALPINDI: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has said Pakistan's relations with the United States were founded on mutuality of perceptions in regard of the imperatives of peace in the region.

In an interview to newsmen accompanying the U.S. Secretary of Defence here the President said: "We are developing a relationship which is mature and realistic and which recognises Pakistan's commitment to Non-Alignment and the policies of the Islamic Conference".

Emphasising the need to strengthen Pakistan, the President said any possibility of a threat to the security of the region could best be averted by making Pakistan strong. He said, "In our own right, we consider Pakistan as the backyard to the Gulf. If the backyard is not safe, the interior would certainly be insecure". He also emphasised that Pakistan has accepted the position of the Gulf countries that the security of the Gulf was their concern and it had no wish to interfere in their security problems.

The President rejected the suggestion of giving bases to the United States and said Pakistan was a country of 80 million people who did not need an outside power to defend them. The solution to the security problem of the region was not to offer bases to an outside power but to strengthen the countries of the region, including Pakistan. "If there was a possible threat, then it should be Pakistan which should be strengthened," he added.

Asked about the role of the American Rapid Deployment Force in this context, the President said availability of the force was not an answer to the problem. Stability in the region must emerge from the creation of a more stable, more balanced situation in the region, he said, adding that it was far better than purely depending on the Rapid Deployment Force.

To elaborate his point, the President gave the example of Afghanistan where the Soviet Union has not been able to settle down in three years despite the advantage of being a contiguous power which gave it the ability to move in more than one hundred thousand troops with relative ease. "Just relate this story to any future hypothetical situation that may emerge in the Gulf and the answer would be simple" he observed.

Replying to a question about the Afghanistan problem, President Zia-ul-Haq referred to the indirect negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and said they were able to achieve some results. Explaining, he said, the parameters of a political settlement have been accepted as a result of these talks. However, what was important was the mere fact that the talks were going on with tacit Soviet approval. That, he said, was a success by itself.

The President added that negotiations of such a nature were always a lengthy process and it was advisable to judge them at every stage through which they passed. He said, Pakistan had accepted the fact that the Soviet Union could not have a hostile Afghanistan and had taken the Soviet Union on its word when it said that it would withdraw its troops from that country. Pakistan was now insisting on having a time-table for Soviet withdrawal but had not yet been given one.

Asked to comment on the recent incident in which Soviet aircraft flying from Afghanistan struck inside Pakistan, the President described it as an "outright and deliberate violation of Pakistan's airspace, particularly because it was accompanied by precision bombing of a village. He said, the area had no significance as it was neither a refugee camp nor had any stores. Rather, it was an ordinary poor village.

He noted that such incidents were the tactics used by the other side to exert pressure on Pakistan. They were employed particularly when Pakistan shouted a little louder on the Afghan problem or whenever the issue was to be debated in an international forum. He, however, emphasised that Pakistan had taken a principled stand on the Afghanistan issue and would adhere firmly to it.

The President was also asked about his views on the suggestion of supplying more advanced American weaponary to China. In his reply, he described the Chinese as 'the most reliable and most dependable friends' and said, it was important for the United States to develop that kind of relationship with China. Strengthening China and fulfilling its requirements was in the interest of peace in the world. "I always recommend a policy of closer association with and development of China", he said.

Talking about the situation in Lebanon, the President appreciated America's participation in the peace-keeping operations there as a noble and very correct step. He said, if the peace-keeping forces were able to

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President Zia-ul-Haq with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger at the Coas House, Rawalpindi.

U.S. values relations with Pakistan: No cut in aid bill: Weinberger deplores interference, lauds Afghan struggle

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and America had a lot of shared objectives with respect to the maintenance of freedom, the American Secretary of Defence, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, told newsmen before leaving here for home after a three-day stay. They discussed, he said in reply to a question, "a number of things including the assesment of the nature of Soviet threat and we concluded, as we have done very often before, the ways to work together and work in a mutually supportive way to secure these shared objectives".

He did not say what definite shape these shared objectives really had, but in the opening remarks, he empahsised "the value which United States places on its relationship—military, economic and just as friends—with Pakistan. His country, he said, recongnised fully the contribution Pakistan was making as a leading non-aligned and Islamic State to regional peace and security. He said, "We have increased our understanding of Pakistan's enormously important position and the efforts that Pakistan is making to strengthen her defence and, therefore, that of the free world".

APP adds: Mr. Weinberger said he had held very important discussions with President Zia-ul-Haq, Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur and senior Pakistani officials.

"These discussions have been very useful in every way," he said in a short statement.

Mr. Weinberger said that he and members of his team had a very beneficial and very full schedule of events in Pakistan. He described Pakistan as a beautiful strategically located and important country.

Generally speaking he said: "We have all increased our understanding of Pakistan's enormously important position and the efforts that Pakistan is making to increase strength of its own defence and therefore of the free world."

The Secretary, who is the first American Defence Secretary to visit Pakistan, said, he would also like to emphasise the value which United States placed on its relations with Pakistan in all its aspects, economic, military and others.

United States, he went on to add, fully recognised the contribution, Pakistan was making as a leading non-aligned and Islamic State to regional peace and security. America, he said, was proud to have a role in trying to help Pakistan strengthen its defence and also help advance its economic development.

Referring to his visit to an Afghan refugee camp, he said he shared the anguish of the refugees who had to leave their homes, because of Soviet invasion. He said he was impressed by the determination of the refugees to regain their freedom and return to their homeland.

He said he had great admiration for the courageous and hospitable role played by Pakistan in sheltering and caring for the millions of Afghan refugees.

Later, Mr. Weinberger answered questions, with Pakistan Defence Minister, Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur sitting on his side.

Asked about the shortfalls occurring in the flow of American arms to Pakistan under the military credit programme of 1981, Mr. Weinberger said that the Reagan Administration would make every effort that every dollar that was appropriated under the military credit sales programme was given to Pakistan. "We are fully committed to give Pakistan the full amount," he added.

(According to reports in Fiscal 1983, the flow of military, sales to Pakistan under the 1981 agreement, there was a shortfall ranging between $ 10 to 15 million).

Asked if in view of the supply

(Continued on page 7)

L.B. polls a great success

BY AN OBSERVER

The local body polls have been successfully held throughout Pakistan. It is a blow to the disruptive elements who were hoping to create a situation in the country that would make it impossible to hold these elections and further hamper the democratisation process initiated by the Government with the announcement of a formula for the general election. It is also a great tribute to the consciousness of the masses who have overwhelmingly rejected the politics of disruption and remained firm on the constructive path of evolving a sound socio-political order as promised by the present regime. Despite the negative propaganda by the interested quarters about the intentions of the Government regarding the democratic process, the people have displayed their full faith in the government's words and deeds.

As a matter of fact, our people have always been correct in their political judgement and manifested a better sense of patriotism than those self-styled leaders who consider politics a profession and pursue it for the fulfilment of their vested interests. These politicians try to incite people by colourful slogans, giving them false hopes and making impossible promises, with the purpose of creating chaotic conditions wherein they may find opportunity to carry out their destructive designs. This is their negative and short-sighted outlook beyond which their vision cannot go. They have a blind faith in their own selfish well-being, and their thoughts and deeds, based on the totally self-seeking outlook, cannot but create disruption and instability in the country and misguide the people. As against this, the people's consciousness is always based on collective interest making it possible for them to adopt a truly nationalistic and constructive course of action.

The masses, after having had enough experience of these self-styled politicians during the last several years, are now totally dis-

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